#### STRIFE. SOUTHERN

Governor Moses and His Cabinet Ludierously Scared.

THE TENNESSEE CONFLICT.

A Dispute Over a Roast Pig and a Black Conspiracy.

THE MASSACRE AT TRENTON

Negroes Tormented by Armed Rufflans and Rowdies.

MURDER IN LINCOLN COUNTY.

HUMBOLDT, August 31, 1874. The great conspiracy of the negroes of Gibson county. Tennessee, to murder all the white people and commit other acts of unheard of atrocity, had its origin in a dispute over a roast pig. About three weeks ago the colored people of Pickettville had a barbecue. Joe Hale, a farmer tiving in the neighborhood, and several other white men, chancing to pass that way, bought a pig from the negroes for their dinner. They are as much as they wanted, giving the rest of the pig to a negro they had brought with them. This fellow was happy for only a short time, however, in the possession of this roast meat, for no sooner had the white men left than the managers of the barbecue siezed the rest of the pig, saying that it belonged to them. Hale heard of this, and he and his friends returned and took the pig away from the negroes. In getting back the pig Hale used some violence and a good many abusive epithets, which greatly exasperated the negroes, but his friends interfered and compelled him to go away with them. The point in dispute was whether he had paid for the whole pig or only so much as he had eaten. The negroes held the latter view of the transaction, but Hale enforced the former, and out of this quarrel, so insignificant in itself, grew the war of races in Tennessee.

THE ATTACK ON WARREN AND MORGAN. Schemes of revenge at once filled the heads of the negroes. They determined to kill Hale and burn his house and to kill some of the friends who accompanied him. A company was accordingly organized for the purpose, and on Saturday night, the 22d of August, this band of choice volunteers was drilling in the woods near Shiloh church, not far from Pickettville. Two young men, named James Warren and Monroe Morgan, chanced to pass that way while the negroes, thirty or forty in number, were practising their secret mancuvres. Believing they were observed by the young men. the negroes opened fire upon them. Warren and Morgan at once abandoned their horses, and, taking to the woods, escaped to Pickettville. The citizens had heard the firing, and when the two young men reached the village they found a party already armed and equipped to march against the negroes. This party immediately started in hot pursuit of Gideon's band and succeeded in capturing sixteen of the negroes. These were taken to Pickettville, where they were securely guarded till Monday, when they had a hearing before Squire Jordon, of Milan, by whom they were committed to jail at Trenton to await their trial.

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS AT THE HEARING. At the hearing before Squire Jordon some of the negroes were induced to turn State's evidence. The disclosures they made are astounding, if they are true. According to the testimony of these men, members of the organization, it was their purpose not only to kill Joe Hale and his friends burn their houses, but also to march upon and testroy Pickettville and other towns and villages. If the testimony stopped here it would be easy to anderstand it. But they went further and said that the negroes of this county had well organized that the negroes of this county had well organized bands for carrying out their intentions. "There seems to be," says the Humboldt Journal, in commenting on this, "a deep laid conspiracy among the negroes against the white people, and it may be there are unprincipled and devilish white men at the bottom of it, urgling them to an undertaknay which cannot but prove suicidal to the black race." The thing seems incredible, but I hear it on every hand. "I have no doubt," said Mayor Doon, of Trenton, "but that the negroes are organized all over the county, and there are just fears of violence by them

race." The thing seems incredible, but I hear it on every hand. "I have no doubt," said Mayor Coon, of Trenton, "but that the negroes are organized all over the county, and there are just lears of violence by them at any time." Other people affect to believe that the organization extends over the whole State, and one young man gravely informed me that it is a matter of general acceptance that the negroes have organized to take the lands and drive the whites away. Nobody, however, pretends to be id the possession of any facts to justify such a belief except the determination to kill Joe Hale and the assertions of the negroes who turned State's evidence against their companions to save themselves. And it is a fact worthy of particular notice that no general fear of an attack, nor even so much as a fear of an attempt at the rescue of the sixteen prisoners, was self at the oniset. The aixm was altogether subsequent to and consequent upon the massacre at Trenton by the masked men.

THE MOS ATTACKS THE JAHL.

The negroes were placed in the jail at Trenton on Monday night, and the next night a mob suddenly surrounned the prison and demanded the keys. The party was at first described as consisting of four hundred men, disguised, armed and mounted; but a calmer estimate reduces the number to about one hundred. After some pariering with the mob the Sherig yielded up the keys, being poweriess to resist them, and the prisoners were at once taken away from the jail. When a short distance outside of the village six of the negroes were shot by the mob. Jour being killed and all left for dead. The other ten were taken away, and, though a week has since elapsed, no trace of them has been found. The short was a first for dead, The other the war and prisoners, and just beyond the river bridge, half a mile from the hand, secorted them away. They proceeded on the Huntingdon Found the parting a

coulson county to say that they are making strenucus eforts to unravel the mystery and arrest the
criminals.

THE SUBSEQUENT ALARM OF THE CITIZENS.

As soon as the murder of the negroes taken from
Trenton Jail became known there was the greatest
excitement and alarm among the people. Five
hundred armed negroes were reported as marching
on Pickettville and Trenton. That the rumor might
lack nothing it was also reported that two women
and several children had been murdered already.
Other bodies of armed negroes were
reported in other directions. Without
stopping to consider that so large a force would
include nearly one-half of the adult male negro
population of the county, that it would be impossible to bring so many men together on such short
notice and that the negroes have not weapons
enough to arm any such number, the whites at
once flew to arms. A company of armed men
marched from this place to Pickettville, where
they met another company from Milan, and were
organized into one command, numbering about
soo men. The command then marched toward
Trenton in search of the armed negroes, but failed
to find the seat of war. Not an armed negro was
succuntered anywhere, and the whole thing looka
like a scare got up to cover the murder at Trenton. The negroes, on the other hand, were really
alarmed. Few of them slept in their beds while
the whites were marching about the country, but
hid themselves in the woods and corn fields, fearing for their lives. And I think the negroes had
good reason to fear violence at the hands of the
partyr organized military companies. Which

marcned from sumboldt, Milan and other places into Trenton the night after the massacra.

As I was constituted on the massacra.

As I was constituted to the statement of the manual condition of the negroes and the sumation of the negroes and the situation generally. One of them spoke very earnessity, declaring that the primary causes of all the difficulties were the armed ruffman and rowdies who roude the county intuminating people, and of county the county intuminating people, and of the county intuminating people, and they generally take two or three negroes with them to piace before them in case of a row." And another gentleman living in this place, though unequivocally on the side of the whites, spoke to me with great bitterness of these men as the pretended chivairy of the South, who ride about armed win great pitterness of these men as the pretended chivairy of the South, who ride about armed win pistois and loaded with whisely and shoot people on any people of the property of the south, who ride about armed win years and the gentleman in the cars, when the tegroes have siept in the corn fields through fear of these men, and their church across the country has just been burned a second time without cause, the only provocation being the holding of prayer meetings by the colored people." It is seldom, however, that people soak as kindly or even so fairly of the blacks, due to the story was the same, and their church are pig story, but when he gave through with the white version, which I have same, only the negroes at the barbecue thought they ought to tave been paid more for the pig. I tried very hard to get at the character of Joe Haile, who was the immediate cause of the brought they ought to tave been paid more for the pig. I tried very hard to get at the character of Joe Haile, who was the immediate cause of the would have been punished. The attack upon the negroes in Trenton jail was unjustifiable in every

ren and Morgan was wicked, and it should and would have been punished. The attack upon the negroes in Trenton jail was unjustifiable in every sense, and shows a complete organization on the part of the whites which nobody justifies, but which is strong in numbers and deadly in its purposes. There is a lawlessness here which is determined to annihilate the negroes, and any and every excess of the blacks is to be made the excuse for carrying this terrible programme into excuse for carrying this terrible programme into excuse for carrying this terrible programme into execution. Nobody knows where the Treaton mob came from or whither it has gone, but it shows that a large element in the South is prepared for a work of blood, by the bloody deed which was perpetrated that hight.

The general sentiment in all this portion of the State is one of deep mortification that a few worthless characters should bring this foul shame on a community the large majority of whom are moral, peaceful, and striving by industry and economy to repair the disasters of the stormy past. Many of them feel half discouraged at seeing their earnest endeavors frustrated by a set of as worthless of heat nondescript class intermediate between the respectable planner and the poor white trash, and corresponds to the "cracker" of the South Atlantic States. This class are the habitude of the cockpit and the crossroads grocery, the pests of the race course and the disturbers of camp meetings, and from it the gangs of horse tueves and mail and express robbers obtain their recruits. It is mainly among this class that are enacted those horrible wendettes in which whole families are annihilated by mutual slaughter and retaliatory assassnations. It is from this class and a set of brutal and fanatical negroes—each a worthless minority—that these lace disturbances and the present fearful apprehension of a war of races have sprung. This bad element among the negroes would be of triding puolic significance but for the scoundrelism of some white politicians and

## MOSES SCARED.

Another "Battle of Dorking"-The Governer and Cabinet of South Carolina Badly Frightened-A Midnight Alarm and Hiding-Ludicrous Cause of Their COLUMBIA, S. C., August 31, 1874.

If there were anything wanting to fill the measure of excitement for the present certainly it Rumor tollows rumor, and some of the conscience stricken fellows who have for the last seven years made pretensions as leaders find themselves quivering in front of the idols they have been instru-

mental in erecting.

While the country is being entertained with long and windy accounts of "the war of races," for which the people, after hard study, find no real foundation in fact, there are certain political, true sentiment that prevails. The result of one of these diversions—which, after all, may have been of a serious nature—has in this city illustrated the real feeling and fear of some of the lost prominent omcials, including the Governor of the State and one of the United States Senators, "Honest John Patterson."

A SINGULAR CHANGE.

It was noticed night before last that the baouches of the men who have handled the State's money were not rolling about the streets as freely as has been the common practice. Such was the change that many persons commented upon it without knowing the real cause. It furnished us with one of the most ludicrous scenes this country ever presented, except, perhaps, the enthusiasm that prevailed when the ordinance of secession was passed. The scare was a very healthy one, genuine and going to the very roots of the faith that the "people" who make laws for us profess. The scenes enacted here and reported in other States have all received wide circulation in this State through the press and telegraph, and, with our majority of blacks in South Carolina, been pondered over seriously. In short, Carolina, been pondered over seriously. In short, the mind of this majority was educated up to a point that embraced every suspicion of the means that might be employed by the minority to defeat their purposes. This is the now normal condition of the majority. So, two nights ago, Lynch isw, raids, assasshation and murder were the accompaniments of the nours of sleep. Governors in their dreams saw ghosts that would not "out," and Senators were scripiess, robbed of their laureis (and their purse) by one feil swoop of imaginary assassing.

Dary assassins.

The ever ready courier rode up in front of the Governor's mansion at about eleven o'clock on the night referred to and gave him the marming warning that there were as Georgians

across the Congaree, the river that divides this, the capital county, and Lexington, the inst named lying between here and Edgefeld, where the recent difficulties have occurred. This was enough. There was immediately trouble in the camp. An expectant State Senator, who had ridiculed the whole aftair and who had been sent on a reconnoissance over the river in the Governor's carriage, returned breathless and with his disposition for making light of the reportsentirely gone. A brief council was heid, which resulted in the exit from his mansion of Governor F. 2. Moses, Jr., and United States Senator John J. Patterson, who was visiting there at the time, and who immediately went to the headquarters of the military post for protection. Colonel Black, the commandant, being absent on court martial duty on the Pacific, Captain Ogden, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, received the irightened officials at his residence. Soon after their arrival at Captain Ogden's news was received that there was also a party of seventy men, mounted, all the way from Georgia, at "Granoy," unloaded from the cars, iaces backened, armed and equipped and ready for duty. The old colored woman who intrinsed this information was not to be talked out of the belief that it was true, and a most serious mood took hold of the native young Governor, and the United States Senator who sained his first fresh air in the valley of the Schmykill.

Said Honest John—
"Captain; should difficulty occur here, could you order out the troops?"
"No," was the answer.

Honest John—
"Captain; should difficulty occur here, could you order out the troops?"
"No," was the answer.

Honest John—"Suppose they should come in and butcher us, what could you do?"
"Nothing."

"Captain; should difficulty occur here, could you order out the warring for many the state of the presentatives of the people. and "well," said the Captain, and that was the end of the war for that night. The assembled without interferings"

Captain, should fine the colored of the Governor and the Uni

the case.

THE INNOCENT CAUSE.

At eight o'clock on the following day Mr. John Long, who keeps the Dexter stables here, a quiet, good, inoffensive Kentuckian, rode into the city with sixteen hounds behind him and the brushes of two foxes in his saddle. And this is what scared

of two foxes in his saddle. And this is what scared the gentlemen so badly.

WHERE ARE THE HEROES?

The Mayor has been asked to prohibit Mr. Long allowing his dogs to bark so loudity, and the citizens from one end of the city to the other are laughing at the circumstance. Meantime we have not seen the heroes of the scare. The real cause of trouble was the following telegram, which appeared in some of the up-country papers:

"An 'excursion' of negroes from Augusta, and the line of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad went over last night, and many whites have followed."

### THE WACOOCHEE VALLEY RIOT.

Condition of the Negroes in Alabams The Political Aspect-Crops and Busi-

ness Prospects.
Columbus, Ga., Sept. 1, 1874. Of course you heard the rumors that portend a war of races in the lower Southern States. I am now writing at a distance of only twenty miles Wacoochee Valley, near the Chattahoochee River, seventy miles south of Atlanta, and yet the news received from that point a lew days since would lead us to believe the blacks were in insurrection, and that in their attempt to plunder the valley four of them were slain by the heroic defenders of this Alabama Wyoming. I have sifted the matter to the bottom, and were it not that the recent disturbance in Alabama is to a certain extent an index of the feeling in that State the rumored riot would not deserve notice.

THE TRUTH OF IT.

You have, no doubt, noticed in the last few years that just before an election in the South the news leads us to believe that, for reasons of his own, the devil seems to enter "the niggers," and ourrage, robbery and riot are the peculiar amusements of the colored race. There are cases where mere carpet baggers or designing democrats lead the brack people into excesses for political purposes, but as a race i think their only fault is that their ignorance makes them too tractable and too easy tools of designing men. The first story from Waccoochee Valley was that the blacks had attacked the settlement with the intent to roop, punder and murder, and that in the night attack on the 28th uit, four of them were killed. The truth is that the negroes met in one of their humble log churenes on the night named, and some one of their race informed the whites that incendiary speeches were being made and that the negroes intended destroying the valand some one of their race informed the whites that incendiary speeches were being made and that the negroes intended destroying the valley. This news, as might be expected, called out the whites in lorce, and they met the negroes returning from the meeting. They accused them of conspiracy, and high words, followed by blows and pistol shots, ensued. I have been unable to learn that any man, black or white, was injured, but the negro church was burned down, and this the whites now offer to rebuild, a concession that shows they do not consider the negroes so much to blame. Strange as it may seem, this incident has set this section of the South ablaze, and white men are arming as if a loe were marching on them with torch and sword, when the fact is the poor black man is innocent and there is less danger in

men are arming as if a loe were marching on them with torch and sword, when the fact is the poor black man is innocept and there is less danger in him than in the rufflans who seek the offices and spoils of both parties in the South.

Your correspondent was a Union soldier and is now a Union man, yet he cannot ignore the fact that the administration has placed, as a rule, the worst possible men in office in the South, and these men are looked upon by the poor negroes as the true representatives of the North and the administration. Consequently they are led into excesses of which they would not dream without such counseliors.

Only yesterday, when the news of the exaggerated Wacooche anair was being talked of on our streets, I heard a tail, able-booded man say, with an oath, "Well, if thar's gwine to be a war of races by God I'll shoot at every black head I see!" There were some black men within hearing at the time, but, unlike what your readers would have done under the circumstances, they remained quiet, and only raised their heads when I denounced the murderous edict this man had uttered. I am no radical, nor am I a democrat, but I think I can appreciate that intermediate course that gives justice to all men, and I, knowing the South as I do, must blame the people here for the low and degraded condition of the colored race. "The black men," it is said, "siteal, and have no honesty," And the men who assert this will tell you "the black women have no virtue," but for the iormer slavery is to blame, and with the latter "our southern civilization" very largely is charge able, as witness the unnatural mixtures that conmen," It is said, "steal, and have no honesty," And the men who assert this will tell you "the black women have no virtue," but for the iormer slavery is to blame, and with the latter "our southern civilization" very largely is chargeable, as witness the unnatural mixtures that conironiyou at every turn. I have yet to learn of alcase where the blacks proved dereiled where they were well treated by their masters in slavery, or honestly deart with by their employers in freedom. The stories about their crimes, as a rule, are downright, deliberate lies, and the crying down they receive from good men in the South is base ingratitude. During the war "the nigger" was faithful to his master; history has no record of such patient devotion as his to the man who called him "slave." There is no case of arson, outrage or murder by the slave during the recent war. Yet every escaping Yapkee prisoner will tell you the negro had a full comprehension of his own power and the situation at that time; so that he cannot be charged with the bugaboo of "fear of his master and the supremacy of the other race," about which one eternally hears so much here. The negro is ignorant, his moral nature is low and he is more childlike and less cunning than Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee." I wish I could say all the whites here were menof education, honesty and industry; they are not by any means; and without the negro, whom some of these lazy fellows so cry down, this South would be more of a widerness than Death Valley, in Southern Callfornia. Where the black man has erred is where he was forsaken by his old master, or where he has taken after some political prostitute from the North, and God never created a meaner man than the average carpet-bagger, I don't except some of the Senators and Congressmen.

FROSPECTS of The South.

Framers growi more at Providence with less cause than Arctic saliors. The South this year has raised a large grain crop, and oction in Georgis, hale and arctic saliors. The south this year has raised a large grain crop, a

# THE COURTS.

Alleged Criminal Carelessness of a Police Justice-The Grand Jury to Investigate the Matter.

Another Important Opinion Regarding the New Bankrupt Law.

Flight, Arrest and Commitment of an Alleged Bavarian Forger.

The Stockholm merchant, Leonard Lundquist, who fied to this country after the alleged commission of a burglary in making away with several hundred bags of coffee, valued at some \$12,000, was yesterday taken back for trial in charge of Deputy Marshal Kennedy, Chief Clerk of United States Marshal Fiske. It will be recollected that Lundquist waived examination before United States Commissioner Guttman and consented to go back, claiming to have a good defence to the charge made against him.

#### THE CASE OF LIBBIE DORIS.

How a Police Magistrate Signs Commitments-Judge Donohue's Views of Such Criminal Carelessness-The Matter To Se Laid Before the Grand Jury.

Police Justice Smith has, as the facts would eem to indicate, unwittingly-or rather witlessly-got himself into a predicament at once pecultar and perptexing. The facts of the case, involving his judicial entanglement, and from which the process of evolving himself will so easy, had already pretty well exploited in the course of two days' preliminary proceedings before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, but it was yesterday the climax was reached. The starting point was the commitment by Justice Smith of a young woman known by the dual names of Mary Wilson and Libbie Doris, in default of \$1,000 bail, to answer a charge of larceny from the person, said larceny, it is alleged, having been perpetrated through the process known as the "panel game." All this looked weil enough on its face until her lawyer came into court upon a writ of habeas corpus and asked her discharge, claiming that the commitment was not in due process of law on complaint and evidence. The representative the District Attorney's office confessed that he knew nothing about the matter, and thereupon Judge Donohue issued an order for Justice Smith to appear before him and explain the case. The time for this explanation was set down for eleven A. M. yesterday. Justice Smith put in a prompt appearance, and so did the prisoner and her counsel, and so did quite a throng of curious spectators, anxious to know the denoue ment. It was supposed the explanation would be made in Chambers, but, instead, the further pro-ceedings were had belore Judge Donome in the Judge's private room, a phase in the programme that was not relished by the attendant and ex-pectant crowd. Mr. McClehand appeared for the prisoner and Mr. Dana represented the District

Attorney.

Mr. Dana admitted the truth of the traverse in-

Attorney.

Mr. Dana admitted the truth of the traverse interposed by Mr. McClelland, and that he could not hold the prisoner on Justice Smith's committal, but stated that she had been indicted formerly for another ofence, and that he had come in obedience to Justice Smith stated that he had come in obedience to Judge Donohue's subpoena, and explained that he had just left the Special Sessions and would have to return there, as he was alone, but would, if necessary, return at three o'clock.

Mr. McClelland said he saw no need, under the admission of Mr. Dans, for Justice Smith coming agan. It could do no good. Mr. Dana also said there would be no need of his returning.

Judge Donohue, with some warmth, refused to permit any such arrangement. If Justice Smith desired an adjournment he could have it. It was a matter of grave importance. Practices of this character had crept into the administration of justice in the police courts, and he had made up his mind they should be stopped.

Justice Smith stated, in explanation of the case, that the woman was brought before him a week or ten days ago on suspicion of being implicated in a robbery, but Captain Typan asked that she be remanded to give him time to get additional evidence, and she was remanded. Subsequently Captain Typan came to him in Special Sessions and banded him the records, showing a suspended sentence on a previous conviction against her. Not being conversant with such matters, and un-

and sanded him the records, showing a suspended sentence on a previous conviction against her. Not being conversant with such matters, and unacquainted with the practice, he handed them to the Cierk of the Court, Mr. Johnson, with an inquiry as to whether they were sufficient. Mr. Johnson said they were sufficient and drew the warrant, which he frankly confessed he signed without knowing its contents, trusting the Police Capitain's and the Cierk's assurances that it was

Judge Donohue told him that he had committed a serious mistake in signing a paper he did not even know the contents of, and on signing such paper sending a woman to prison. It was a lesser offence of which Charlick and Gardner were cona serious mistake in signing a paper and not even know the contents of, and on signing such paper sending a woman to prison. It was a lesser offence of when charick and Gardner were convicted. What would be said of him (Judge Donohue) if, as Justice of the Supreme Court, he were to grant an injunction restraining the action of the city government, and then plead that he had not read it? He had, while acting as counsel, seen things Some in the civil, district and police courts which made his blood boil. It seemed sometimes as though right were overridden there. He had made up his mind to break up that sort of thing if it compelled him to leave the Bench to-morrow. He was satisfied that crime was sustained and supported for its political and pecuniary assistance; for that reason policy offices and panel houses were tolerated. But if one of those people chose to be independent they were taken before a police court and dared not say their soms were their own. He instanced a case in his own practice, where a client of his, tired of being bled and hounded about, was arrested on prefence of an unexpired Offio sentence, which it was discovered had expired by pardon nine years before.

Justice Smith said that be had seen by papers of the previous day that his Honor had given an intimation that what he had done was a crime. He respected that such a thing snould have appeared. Judge Donohue here intimated that Mr. McClelland should press the matter further; but Mr. McClelland excused himself on the ground that his neseminess as a criminal lawyer would be greatly impaired if he were placed in direct nostility with a police justice.

Judge Donohue said he would then himself com-

impaired if he were placed in direct hostility with a police justice.

Judge Dononue said he would then himself communicate with the District Attorney in relation to the matter and that it should be laid before the Grand Jury. Meantime he ordered the prisoner's discharge on Justice Smith's commitment; but this was of little avail to her as she was immediately rearrested on a bench warrant on the other indictment.

## THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW.

The Bankruptcy law, to which important amendments were lately passed, at present gives our United States judges considerable labor in the adjudication of the different cases brought before them. Judge Blatchford vesterday rendered an elaborate decision in the case of Jacob Hymes, an important one, in the fact that it embodies, among other matters, a clear view of the law as it now stands regarding the number and amount of creditors that must combine in order to make out a case of bankruptcy. After a very able and critical review of the Bankrupt law as bearing upon the case in question Judge Blatchford conciudes a lengthy opinion as follows:-

eiudes a lengthy opinion as follows:—

Still the point to be determined is what number of creditors must join in the petition, and such number must be determined by making a computation according to the rules laid down in the section. Those rules are that the number of creditors joining in the petition must be, by personal enumeration, at least one-fourth of the entire number of creditors, and must have provable debts amounting to at least one-fourth of the entire number of creditors, and must have provable debts amounting to at least one-third of all the provable debts, with the further rule that, in computing the number who must join—in determining now many must join, whether vone or more?—creditors whose respective debts do not exceed \$250 are not to be reckoned. Everything that is to be done is to compute the number of creditors, "as accressid," who must join. In doing that the creditors whose respective debts do not exceed \$250 are not to be reckoned. Those creditors are to be excluded. If they are excluded it follows necessarily that if only the creditors whose respective debts exceed \$250 are included and reckoned the proper number to join will be ascertained by computing one-fourth of such creditors and such additional number of them that the aggregate of the debts of those computed will amount to one-third of the debts of the creditors whose respective debts exceed \$250. This view is supported by the concluding sentence of the 9th section of the act of 1874, which provides that if there are no creditors whose dabts axeased the sum of \$250, or if the re-

quisite number of creditors holding debts exceeding \$250 tail to sign the petition, the creditors having debts of a less amount shall be reckoned for the purposes aforesaid. This shows that where creditors having debts exceeding \$250 are to be exclusively reckoned they are to be reckoned for all the purposes mentioned in the section—that is, for the purpose of arriving at the proper number of creditors, which is to be a number having a certain aggregate of debts.

R. Sampter for the petitioning creditors.

Busteed & Turk for the debtor.

### AN ALLEGED BAVARIAN FORGER

A young man named Herman Thomas was ar rested yesterday morning by Deputy Marshal Frederick Bernhard, charged with having commixted forgery to the amount of \$6,000 in June last on the Royal Bank at Nuremberg, Bayaria. According to the affidavit made by Mr. August Fiegel, Vice Consul for the German Empire at this port, and others, it appears that Thomas was a clerk in the employ of merchants named Carl Conrad, Cropf & Sohn, in the city of Nuremberg; that while so engaged he forged the names of his employers to a receipt or check to the amount of 15,000 guilders (about \$6,000), on which he received the entire mouey. He then fied to this country. On the 28th of August a despatch was received at the German Consulate in this city as follows:—"The arrest of the clerk, Herman Thomas, of this place, is requested on account of forgery of documents and derauding to the amount of 15,000 guiders. He travelied as Wolfing. Photographs in the possession of Schuitz & Ruckgaber, No. 46 Exchanse place, New York, where also dwelling ascertainable. Particulars follow upon answer.

"ILGEN, Examining Judge, Nuremberg."

A warrant for the arrest of Thomas was issued by United States Commissioner Stilwell and placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal Bernhard for execution. This gentieman had been in search of Thomas but twenty-four hours and succeeded in unearthing him at an early hour yesterday morning at a boarding house in St. Marv's place. Accompanying the Deputy Marshal to the street he made an attempt to escape and ran several blocks, when he was overtaken and recaptured. The prisoner asserts his innocence and has employed Mr. Peter Cook as counsel to defend him, he says that he ran away from Bavaria in order to escape military service. Mr. Cook states that he will to-day apply for a writ of habeas corpus. Fiegel, Vice Consul for the German Empire at this

### BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.

By Judge Freedman.

Harrington et al. vs. Shevili et al.—Motion granted without costs to either party; Steinhart et al. vs. the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company; Wilmont vs. Meserole; Coit vs. White; Maicom vs. Harnii; Herson vs. Richards.—Orders granted.

Baker vs. Da Cunha. - Order of reference granted.

SUPERIOR COURT-GENERAL TERM. Decisions.

By Judges Freedman and Curtis.
Moorhouse et al. vs. Sager.—Order affirmed with
costs. Opinion by Monell, Chief Justice.
Butterfield vs. Radde.—Motion denied with costs.
Opinion by Monell, Chief Justice.

MARINE COURT-CHAMBERS. Decisions. By Judge Joachimsen.

By Judge Joschimsen.

Japha vs. Kappenberg, —Order granted.

Frost vs. Goetz.—Motion granted, with costs.

Topping vs. Paiva.—Motion to declare defendand in contempt denied.

Mandes vs. John.—Order of interpleader granted.

Brown & Brothers vs. Sewing Machine Company.—Order that complaint be made more definite.

or to sale granted on terms.—Motion to set aside order of sale granted on terms.—Motion to make answer more definite, &c., granted.

Whitney vs. Weider.—Motion for leave to serve Murray vs. Edwards.-Motion granted and atchment issued. Van Ost vs. Ellis.—Motion that third party pay,

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. Notice. On and after Monday, September 7, 1874, the calendar will be called at eleven o'clock A. M.

&c., granted, with costs.

Brown vs. Prime.—Motion that third party pay,

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY. SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Donohue.—Nos. 98, 182, 216, 222, 225.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

Stealing a Chain. Betore Judge Morgan.

A young colored man, named Frank Wilson, was held in \$1,000 to answer the charge of attempting to steal a gold chain, worth \$30, from Adams & Co., Broadway jewellers.

Dishonest Domestics.

Julia Morris and Elevina West, servants in the mploy of Mrs. Elizabeth Wetmore, of No. 145 West Eleventh street, were brought up on a charge of stealing sundry articles of clothing during the summer vacation of their mistress. They were re-manded. Burglary.

John McCue, charged with having burglariously entered the premises kept as a barroom by John

## ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.

A Much Married Man.

Before Judge Bixby.

An examination in a curious case of abandonment has been going on at Essex Market Court for the last two days, and was concluded yesterday. The complainant is Harriet Priedman, who accuses Emanuel Friedman of marrying her in the summer of 1873 and abandoning her when the cold weather came on. Harriet is about sixty years of age and Emanuel about sixty-live. It is alleged that the ceremony was performed by Abraham Weber, a Jewish Rabbi. This statement is denied by the Rabbi himself, who was in court yesterday, and testified that he never performed any marriage ceremony between the parties. Some six witnesses testified that they were present at the marriage, but many of them disagreed as to the date, and the prosecution then stated that they had sixteen more who were willing to come forward. Judge Bixby, however, thought he had heard enough for the prosecution and summoned the witnesses for the defence. Three persons testified that Emanuel was hving at No. 25 Essex street with his second wife, and that he had ten children living by his first wife. After all the testimony was in Judge Bixby concluded to hold Emanuel in \$500 bail to answer. summer of 1873 and abandoning her when the cold

#### FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET POLICE COURT. Policeman Held to Answer for Brutally Clubbing a Prisoner.

Before Judge Smith.
Omcer Thomas J. Cromie, of the Mounted Squad

placed at the bar Michael Campbell, whom he had arrested on Sixth avenue for being intoxicated and unable to take care of his horse. Campbell is a laboring man, and was driving down Sixth svenue on Wednesday evening, when he fell off the seat back into his cart. He was assisted to regain his seat by a passing citizen, when Officer Cromie, who was on horseback, came galloping up behind. He jumped into Campbell's cart and attempted to take hold of the reins of Campbell's horse. Campbell tried to prevent this, and between the two the horse was thrown back on his haunches on the railroad track and fell. The officer then dragged Campbell out of the cart and got him down on the street, where Campbell continued to struggle to get away, and, as Gromie says, to kick the officer.

Mr. James Fettretch, broker, No. 399 Sixth avenue, seeing the officer could not cope with the prisoner, brought him his club, which was attached to the saddle on his horse. Mr. Fettretch also sent his boy to get another officer. Mr. Fettretch, who, if anything, lavored the officer, by whom he was summoned as a witness, testified that he saw the officer trying to hold the prisoner down on the ground and to prevent him from biting and kicking him be was compelled to use his club. The officer struck Campbell once on the head while down. Cromie admitted the correctness of Mr. Pettretch's statement, but denied that he had intentionally struck Campbell on the head. There were brought forward about a dozen witnesses by Mr. T. F. Neville, who voluntarily appeared in the case, not so much to defend Campbell's conduct, but to show, as he said what kind of a guardian the public had in Officer Cromie, and the brutal treatment to which he had subjected a helplessly drunken man.

Mr. Nathan Needtt withde for appeared in behalf get away, and, as Cromie says, to kick the officer.

helplessly drunken man.

Mr. Nathan Nesbitt wished to appear in behalf of Cromie, but was not allowed by Judge Smith, who said he considered himself quite able to take care of the officer's interests during the examination.

care of the omcer's interests during the value.

Several witnesses were then examined as to the conduct of the officer. Some of them thought he was drunk, but the majority were positive that he was not, and that his extreme violence toward the prisoner was due to his uncontrollable ill-temper.

Dr. S. D. Powell, of No. 75 West Prity-firth street, testified that when he reached the scene of the difficulty Campbell was lying at full length on the street; the officer was standing over him, his two feet being upon the prisoner's two arms; the

prisoner kicked a little with his legs, but he seemed to be already insensible; the officer deliberately struck the prisoner two or three times over the head and shoulders; he then took hold of him and threw him into the cart, against the board of which his neck struck in such a manner that witness thought it must have been broken; thus he was removed to the Nineteenth precinc station house, bleeding profusely; it was a horrible sight the whole affair and he wished never to witness such an occurrence again.

profusely; it was a horrible sight the whole affair and he wished never to witness such an occurrence again.

The Doctor's testimony was corroborated by half a dozen other witnesses, whose recutal of the outrage was so piain and straightforward, varying not in the least particular one from another, or from the Herald's publication of yesterday, that the Court finally said he had heard enough, and remarked that it was evident to him that Officer Cromie was unfit to be a guardian of the people. He was a dangerous man, and his proper place was that in which his victim now found himself.

The remarks of the Court were received with a tremendous burst of applause, which lasted for a few seconds before the officers could suppress it. Campbell was then discharged and his complaint for assault and battery taken against the officer, who was held in \$1,000 ball for examination. Mr. James Fettretch, before aliuded to as a witness, gave the required bonds.

Mr. Nathan Nesbitt then said that he supposed he could now appear for the prisoner Cromie, Being answered in the affirmative by the Court he asked that the examination be held before another magistrate. The Court requested to know why counsel made such a request.

Mr. Nesbitt answered that it was evident to him and others in the court that His Honor was prejudiced against the officer, whom he mistook for another officer who had recently been before him in a case similar to this at the Special Sessions. The Court replied that he hoped, for the officer's sake, he was mistaken. The counsel's request was granted, and the case! to be tried by Judge Sherwood on the latter's return from the country.

A Dangerous Youth.

A Dangerous Youth. Carl Reisch, aged eighteen years, of No. 413 East

Fourteenth street, was charged with firing two shots from a revolver at William Lambert, of No. 303 East Twenty-sixth street. He denied firing the shots at the complainant, but a Mr. Moriarty, who saw the occurrence, testified that Reisen nad undoubtedly pointed the weapon at Lambert. An examination was asked for and granted, pending which ball was given in \$1000. A Policeman and a Minister in One Box.

Patrick Lynch, a policeman, of the Second precinct, and a minister of the Gospel, were arraigned on a charge of intoxication. Lynch was arrested on a charge of intoxication. Eight was arrested in the Twenty-second precinct and stripped of his badge by Captain Kililiea, who has sent a report of the case to the Police Commissioners. The Court fined him \$5, which he paid, and was discharged. The minister was also fined \$5. He paid the money and was discharged.

A Woman's Eventful Connubial Career.

A middle-aged woman describing herself as Mrs. Ann Maria Dean, of No. 156 West Fifty-sixth street, charged a man named Nicholas Dean, whom she claimed to be her husband, with abandonment. Mr. Nesbit, counsel for the defendant, asked for an examination, and Mrs. Dean was called to the stand. She testified that she was first married to Eluha Soper in 1842 and lived with him until his death, which occurred about 1855. She then became the wife of one Daniel Duvinny, and left him two months after marriage, however, because he proved to be worthless. In 1860, though having no divorce from Duvinny, and knowing him to be still alive, she married bean, with whom she cohabited up to a quite recent date, when he abandoned her. In explanation of her irregular conduct she explained that her friends had assured her that she was as good as divorced from Duvinny because of his misbehavior, and that she was free to marry again. After Mrs. Duvinny had made this frank statement, Justice Smith, of course, discharged Dean, at the same time inquiring of him the reason why he had at this late day concluded to abandon the apparently honest woman who had so long sustained to him the relation of wife. He replied that he had but recently learned of the existence of Duvinny, and that that individual had begun to persecute him. Feating that a charge of bigamy might be made against him he had determined upon a separation. This statement his discarded partner strongly denied, she asserting that he had, from the beginning of their acquaintance, known that Duvinny was still living. She left the court room threatening to carry the case to another court. an examination, and Mrs. Dean was called to the

# BROOKLYN COURTS.

CITY COURT. What Constitutes Vagrancy !

Before Judge Netlson.

John Pratt, a very respectable looking man, was brought before Judge Neilson, in the City Court, upon a writ of habeas corpus, yesterday. Mr. Pratt, it appears, is a salesman in an extensive hardware store, corner of Vesey and Greenwich streets, New York, and is in comfortable circumstances. His family are spending the season at Long Branch. As he was ionely one night in his sad little cot he sauntered out for a walk along the streets, and meeting some friends partook of the social bowl. That he drank too deeply would seem evident from the fact that he was taken into custody by a stalwart policeman and locked up on a charge of vagrancy. The following morning he was straigned before Judge Morse, and when asked where he lived he replied evasively, as he did not wish to have his identity known. The Judge thereupon committed Mr. Frat to the Raymond Street Jail for ten days. Judge Neilson finding the commitment of Judge Morse irregular, ordered the discharge of the prisoner, who left the court a wiser and a nappier man. upon a writ of habeas corpus, yesterday. Mr.

Decision. Philip H. McDevitt vs. North Second Street and Middle Village Railroad.—Case settled.

SUPREME COURT. Decisions.

By Judge Pratt.
In the matter of the application of the Greenwood Baptist church.—Order allowing mortgage for \$15,000.
J. A. Duff vs. H. B. Wiltes.—Motion to vacate judgment denied.
Q. Worms vs. S. C. Worms.—Judgment granted. FLOATING HOSPITAL

Destitute Sick Children's Excursion

Fund.
The following additional contributions have been received by Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild, and handed to Henry C. De Witt.

Almoner:-	
Althoner:  D. H. McAlpin D. H. McAlpin Drexel, Morgan & Co George M. Van Nort Martia Potter. Sing Sing Mary Cotter. Sing Sing Mrs. O. B. Fotter. Sing Sing Nrs. O. B. Strang, Holland Bros Pullerstal & Co Cash, B. S. Cash, N. M. Gottsch Bros. Oash, N. M. Oottsch Bros. Oash, S. H. S. Ootsch Gros. Oash, S. H. S.	100 00 100 00 100 00 10 00 5 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 5 00 10 00
Reed & Drake. Ous Bros & Co. H. W. B. Howard. S. L. S. Crange County Milk Association.	10 00
Total	
Grand total	Con- Con- Con- Con- Co., No. 10 Illiam Freet; Alvah

THE FOUNDLING ASYLUM FUND, A Contribution by Five Clerks.

NEW YORK, August 31, 1874.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Capital I that suggestion to start a subscription or fund for the Roman Catholic Foundling Asylum. Under the inspiration of the article in to-day's HERALD five cierks in a downtown establishment, rejoicing in all shades of religious belief, have decided to deprive themselves of some little luxury, or perhaps necessity, and contribute each \$1. Inclosed is \$3% which please acknowledge.

The winter will soon be with us, and it may be a hard one. If the good sisters are to get some substantial help ought they not to receive it at once, so that they may begin their preparations. There are hundreds, yes, thousands, of young men like ourselves in this great metropolis who can spare something—some more, some less. Let all do their best, and, they can depend on it, they will never regret or miss the sum they donate to an institution whose work its, indeed, nonic, since it cares for the most beipiess and forsaken of God's creatures. Yours, very respectfully,

The Herald has also received for this fund the following donations:— HERALD five clerks in a downtown establishment,

following donations:—
September 2, a Liquor Dealer.
September 2, Widow's Mite.

1 Beptember 2, H.
Aiso the following sums for other charities:—
September 2, American, for "Jersey's starving samily," Mrs. Stacey.

1 September 3, W. J., for St., John's Guild.

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